#### Proposals.

COMMISSIENT OF NEW YORK.

COMMISSIENT OF SERVICES.

New YORK, August 2, 1921. 

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited, and will be received at this office, corner of the Tethav, and 31th-st., antil 12 o'clock noon of the 5th day of August, invitent, for furnishing the following lufaters Accountenants and 31th-st., antil 12 o'clock noon of the 5th day of August, invitent, for furnishing the following lufaters Accountenants and 31th-st. 25,000 Cartridge buses.

25,000 Cartridge buses.

25,000 Cartridge buses.

25,000 Cartridge buses belts and plates.

25,000 Wasts belts and plates.

25,000 Wasts belts and plates.

25,000 Gun aings.

25,000 Gun aings.

25,000 Gun aings.

25,000 Havensacks (enumelled cloth).

25,000 Hone-commissioned officers' and musicians' swords and wasts belts, compicts.

waist belts, compilete.
2,000 Non-commissioned officers' and musicious' swords.
1,000 Ares and helves.
1,000 High hers complete.

1.000 Ares and haves.
1.000 Fickaces and handles.
200 Speades.
2.000 Camp holdes.
7.000 Meas mass.
All the above methoned articles must conform in every respect to the annularity patterns in this office, where they may be examined. One-chird of each of the articles must be delicered at the State Arsenal in this city within fifteen days from the date at the State Arsenal in this city within fifteen days from the date of the contract, and the remaining two-thirds within twenty days thereafter, all to be subjected to impection before being seconded.

copted.

The proposals will state the price at which each of the article. The proposals will state the price at which each of persons will be formished, as well as the place of heatens of persons making proposals; and all hiddens are requested to meet at the Commissary General's effice at 12 o'clock, noon, of the this hast Commissary General's effect at 12 o'clock, noon, of the this hast colors to give at once full and supple security for the faithful dispersion gives at once full and supple security for the faithful dispersion gives at once full and supple security for the faithful dispersion of the faithfu

dow to give at once full and supple charge of their obligs, bendlessed; "To the Commissary-Generate of the State of New-York, New-York City," and endorsed; eral of the State of New-York, New-York City," and endorsed; eral of the State of New-York, New-York City," and endorsed; eral of the State of New-York City," and endorsed; eral of Proposals for infantry Accounterments and Equipments." The underlying draws resemble right to reject all bids, if, in his judgment, the public inferent rejectives it.

As the contracts which may be enfound into in conformity with this advertisement will be on account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are fundahed by the General

this advertisement by index when funds are furnished by the masts will be made when funds are furnished by the master with the

Commissary General.

CHIEF ASSISTANT QUANTERSACTER'S OPTICE, 3 WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1851.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office north 12 m. on the 5th day of August, proxime, to furnish at this place (20.000) twenty thousand numbels of OATS.

The Oats to be of the first quality, and put up to about (2) two-bushels and to weige (22) thirty-two points per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad depot or at the foot of 0 street, at the Government wharf on or before the 25th day of August, 1901.

The bids to be indozed "Proposals for Oats!" and good and supple goatasty must be furnished by the party to when the contract may be swarded for the faithful fallfillment of the same. Also, the address in foll.

The Assistant Quartermuster reserves the right to reject all

also, the address in full.

The Assistant Quarternuster reserves the right to reject all the disk which may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.

D. 1. RUCKER, Assistant Quarternuster.

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant Quartermoster.

CHERY ASSISTANT QUARTERISASTER'S OFFICE, §

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 27, 1961.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this
Office until 12 m on the 7th proximo, to furtish (600) Five
Hundred Tons of good merchandalo THOTHY BAY IN
BALES, to be delivered at the Relitend Depot, or at the fact of
G.-st., on the Government Wharf, on or before the 25th day of
August, 1861.

The bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Hay." Good and
ample quartany must be formished by the party to whem the
contract may be awarded, for the faithful fallillment of the same,
also the address in fall.

The Andistant Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all

ass the address in tail.

The Assistant Quariermaster reserves the right to reject a
bids that may be deemed too high. Payment to be made whe
all the hay is delivered.

D. H. RUCKEB, Assistant Quartermaster.

## Excursions.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS, by STATEN CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS, by STATEN ISLAND.—FARE SIX CENTS, by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehelder, between listery and South Ferry, GUIDE TJ CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington (President's Life Guard), camp Seward, at old Quaranthe Grounds (Ginton Rifes), and Sett Riths, at Silver Lake, leave boat at first leading. To reach Camp Scott and Camp Beaker, change boate at first leading for Camp Scott direct. (No extra charge) BOATS LEAVE EVELTY HUILE, from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. BOATS LEAVE EVELTY HUILE, from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

#### Medical.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. his valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never falling success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pala, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, and in

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser to The German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Ponneylvania: A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee,"
"Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we de-sire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that weman slone is, the Nurse-the good Nurse-the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a metter of taste. welves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply-If there be a "calling," there will be a coming. Nature and Haman Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and

Fashion may hinder, they cannot provent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen. Nor Mrs. Winalow does not want to treat you peculiamen. Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a measurager of health and happiness to your INFANTS to the cradie. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten yoars" emperience can boddly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her hemble but happy mission. She is the most suncessful physician and most effectual benefactors our little one over enjoyed—her doing parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winglow will prove the American Florence Nightlagele o the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our to say "A Benssing on Mrs. Winslow" for heigher her to sur vive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. W confirm every word set forth in the Proserrores. It perform precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothin

less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops, "Landamm," and every other "Narcotic," by which the hab is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life. We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING." If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a Physician Savior to the Infant Raps.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WIN SLOW'S SOUTHING SYRUP.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!

An old naise for children. Don's fail to prognic MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mils, WINS-LOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for colliders will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the sid of this invaluable preparation. If 1000 and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its

weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States.

It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE Thanks to MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of pain watch ing with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the propa rations of option which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Southing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, obesitul, and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind-Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers. Go purchase the Sooth ing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BRWARE OF COUNTERPRITS AND INITATIONS. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS. New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

ONE to THREE BOXES of WINCHESTER'S Special West ness, however aggrerated. Sent by mail. #1 per box. J. WINCHESTER No. 36 Johnst, New York.

VOLUNTEERS and TRAVELERS-Do not leave home without it. Policemen carry it with them. No family, workshop, railroad, or steambest, should for a moment be without the "STERLING CAMPHORATED GINGER." It is an unfailing remody. It gives instant roller, and speedil's cures Semmer Compiaint, Cholera Morbus, Cramp, Colle, Discthea, Dysentery, and Cholera in their worst forms. For Nauses, Sea-Sickness, Dysepula, Nervous Debility, and Fistalency, it has no equal. One dose may save much suffering or life itself. Sold at retail by all drugglets and dealers in medicine at 25 cents. a bottle. Now York Wholesnie Agencies No. 183 Bronduray, above Courtlandt st., and D. S. BARNES, No. 203 Brondway. Each bottle bears my algusture. THOMAS P. MARSHALL, Proprietor of Sterling's Cure-All Salve and Popular Medicines, Transac, N. J.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

STOP YOUR COUGH INSTANT RELIEF

> PURIFY YOUR BREATE: STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICES

> > SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS. LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS. CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat

They give strength and volume to the volce.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one. I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Threat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one puckage I am safe in saying that you will eve

the Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My alguature is on each package. All others are counterfeit. A package will be sout by mail, prepaid, on receipt of thirty

afterward consider them indispensible. You will find them at

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar at. New York.

CEPHALIC PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE! CEPHALIO PILLS CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE:

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nerson Sick Headache may be prevented, and if taken at the commence ment of an attack immediate relief from pain and steknoss will b

They soldomfall in removing the Names and Headache to which females are so subject.

They got gently upon the bowels, removing Costicenes. For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all perproving the appetite, giving tone and rigor to the digestive or gaue, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully-conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a wast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nereous system or from a deranged state of the

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the obsence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

REWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. Abox will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should beaddressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING. No. 48 Cedar st., New-York.

LET A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its post annually. ..... SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUET

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE:

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY DISPATCH A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE," AL

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some chesp and convenient way of repair ing Farniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." N. B .- A brush accompenies each bottle. Price, 25 cents

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

HENRY C. SPALDING.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off o the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE. I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and

BY SPALDINGS PREPARED GLUE, AT is on the outside wrapper. All others are moved in counterfells. Ocean Steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.—The United Sinter Mail Steamer FULTON. J. A. Wotton, Commander, will sail from Figer No. 31 North River, foot of Beach et., on Saturday, August

17, at noon.

This team-slip funsurpassed for safety and comfort has double engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, beside other results, bend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of worsel and passengers.

of vess-land passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX.
GEO. MACKES/IE.
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO well sall September 14. STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN for LIVER-

Or to their Agents in New-York, EDMISTON BROTHERS, No. 3 Bowling Green FOR CALIFORNIA via PANAMA.—A first-class steamer will cave New-York on the lat, lith, and zlat of each month; gatery when these dates fall on SUNDAY, when the day of departure will be the MONDAY following. For freight or passage, apply at the only office, No. is Booking reception. B. B. ALLEN, Agont.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-TORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.
Second Cabin Passage.
Second Cabin Passage.
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STEAM WEEKLY between NEW-YORK and

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Fer No. 44, North

River. RATES OF PARSIGE:
FIRST CABIN. \$15 STEERAGE.
First Cabin to London. \$15 Steerage to London.
First Cabin to Fanis. \$1 Steerage to Faris.
First Cabin to Findburg. \$1 Steerage to Humburg.
Parsengus are also fortunded to Humburg. Steemen, Rolte on So, at equally how rates, are wishing to bring out their friendfean may tickets here-following rates to New York: From Liverpeal or Queens-First Cabin, \$72. \$30 and \$105. Steerage from Liver-\$0: from Livernstown \$50.

town—First Caoin, \$13, \$10 and \$195. Steerage from Livercod, \$40; from Currentown \$20.

These Steamers have superor \$1.00 minodations for passeogers,
and carry superioreae Surgeons. They are built in water-light
free sections and have patent Fire Auchitis' or on board.

For further information, apply in Liver-good to Wiff, I AM
FANNO, as at Enceloping and the Observer, to W.M. IN.
MAN, No. 51. Enceloping and the Observer, to W.M. IN.
Set YMORITA Co., in London, to ELVES a MACEY, No. 65
King William st. in Paris, to IUI, ES DECOUE, No. 65 Face
de 18 Boards in Philadelphia to DOLGS G, DALE, No. 111 JOHN O. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Breadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL-TAPSCOTT'S LINE .-The well-known packet ship BENJAMIN ADAMS by at Pier No. 30, Fast River, relie on the 6th of August, and to parket ship ROSERT L. LANE, lying at Pier No. 5, River will call on the 12th of August. For passage at the lowe River will sail on the 12th of August. For passe, ates, or DitAFIS payable in all parts of tires, and, apply to TAPSCOTT & Co. No. 86 South-

### Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT.-City and County of Newway, in said City of New-York, within the early days after the service of this summens on you, exclusive of the day of againsters to and if you full to answer the said complaint within the time a formed of the plantiffs in this section will also pougment against you for the sum of twenty-eight hundred and thirty dwo deliers and security-also costs, with interest from the Fibra ay of April, one thousand eight hundred and sarty-one, healed the costs of this action.—Batta New York, April 75, 1651.

EARNEY, EUTLER & PARSONS, Pisiniffs' Attorneys. The complaint to this action was duly liked in the office of the Cleck of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, in said city, or the lath day of June 1991.

ENNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Fisiniffs' Attorneys, Joyy2 lands M.

SUPREME COURT, CITY and COUNTY the Defendants above is made. Contract (Coun not Seriupited to answer the compiled in this solve, which will be
in the office of the Check of the City and Checky of New York
the City Hall in said City, and to serve a compiled to the
sold compiled to the subscribers, at their office. No
Brandway, in said dity of New York, which is twenty days
the service, and if you, fail a native the service compilate with
time aforesaid the plaintiff in this setter will take judy
against you for the some of four thousand six human
all sty-mine and W-109 dollars, with interest from the 21th of
April, one thousand cith in mired and six young besides
costs of this action—Dated, New York, July 3, 1961.

BARNEY, BUTLER, & PARSONS,
Flaintiff's Attorper

The complaint in this action was daily filed in the office me Chrk of the City and County of New-York, at the City is said city, on the 6th day of July, 1861.

BALNIX, BUILER, & PARSONS.

PAPER DRAPERY .- The Japanese paper bandkerchiefe (says The London Journal) must be coming at last. At least paper neckerchiefs, scarfs, or neckries, "in every color and pattern," are among the latest of those inventions, for which, we suppose, Mr. Gladstone and his twice-promised removal of the tax on paper must be held responsible. It is not paper necktics alone, however, that are now advertised as the latest novelty in the paper dispery line, but "paper bands for elergyment and members of the bar." especially those "members of the bar," we dare say, who have plonty of room in their empty brief-bags for a stock of paper drapery. There are also "paper shirt fronts," "paper waistcoats," "paper hate, water-proof," and "paper bonnets of the latest fashion, trimmed with paper lace and paper flowers;" beside "paper lace," and "paper Lee collars, cuffs, and stomatchers for ladics," as previously advertised, and various other forms of paper drapery, millinery and mantum-mixing. in every color and pattern," are among the latest of and "paper free cours, cans, and various other forms of paper drapery, millinery and mantua-making. Paper neckties are printed in imitation of silk and gingham, with such exactness as to dery detection, save on close inspection. At a recent meeting of the paper manufacturers, who have again been stimulated by the prospect of the extinction of the paper dury, some extraordinary samples of newly-imported Japanese paper were exhibited, one of which was of such predigious strength that the material of which it is composed night be manufactured into ropes; and another, which is fit for bed-bangings and wearing apparel, so much resembles stuffs of wool and silk that it is often taken for them. Thus, like so many others of our western novelties, we see that paper drapery, or linen sheddy, as we lately called it, is an eastern invention, and probably not a new one at all. There seems to be a prospect, too, of a return to the paper wanties of encient Egypt as one of the very best materials for the anticipated great extension of the paper manufacture.

FATALITIES .- Mrs. Frances Seymour committed snicide near Georgetown, Ind., on the 26th ult., by shooting herself with a rifle loaded with shot. She took the gun down from the rack, cocked it, and placed the muzzle against her abdomen, and pushed the trigger with the ramrod. A sad shooting affair occurred in Southbridge, Tuesday morning. A son of Joseph Burnett, without his father's knowledge, loaded and capped a gun and returned it to the case. A younger brother, aged eight years, took down the weapon and in a playful manner pointed it at one of the domestics in Mr. Burnett's family, intending to frighten her by in Mr. Burnett's family, intending to frighten her by snapping a cap at her, not knowing that the gun was loaded. He pulled the trigger, and the whole charge was lodged in the body of the girl, killing her almost instantly. The girl was a favorite in Mr. Burnett's family, and with the child who so unfortunately caused her death. A horible domestic tragedy, the result of an enly clandestine marriage, occurred in the small town of New Ashford, Mass., about twelve miles from I leffeld, on Monday. A young man named Pratt, about 18 years of age, and a Miss Vanderwerker, only 16 years old, who were unclessed notice, cloped from Rome, New-York, to New-Ashford in June last, and were married. The father of the girl, who had learned their whereabouts, started in pursuit and arrived in New-Ashford on the fathl day, declaring he would have his daughter. She went up stairs, and five minutes afterward the youthful and misspuded couple were found with their throats cut, and no closely clasped in each o hers arms, that three men could bardly ed in each o hers arms, that three men could bardly separate them. The girl died immediately, and the husband lingers with little prospect of recovery.

# New York Daily Tribune

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ. We publish below the principal portions of a speech made by Mr. Wendell Phillips, on the 1st instant, at Francingham, Massachusetts, on the anniversary of the abolition of Slavery in the British West India

ME. PRESIDENT: I suppose the day dictates the subject. The great interest of this day is as the anniversary of British Emuncipation. That was the greatest blessing, the highest privilege, history shows us was ever given to a people-the power to emancipate pencefully, nearly a million of chattel slaves. By moral agitation, as the result merely of thought and purpose, like an ordinary change of law, a great people swept out of existence an infamous institution, rooted in old habit, immense wealth, great social power. As far as I know, it is the only instance in history, ancient or nodern. Slavery has been everywhere; has been abolished in various ways; but the English people may bonst, as a thoughtful, Christian community, that they have set in history an example of the power of simple principle to change momentous social institutious. I am not about to examine whether it was unalloyed,

disinterested religious principle, or whether there mingled with it the self-interest of the commercial classes and the dread of future trouble in national affairs. I only know that peacefully, by an edict, not by cannon, by an act of Parliament, as the ordinary laws are changed, the whole social condition of the West India Islands was remodeled. What has been the result? There has never been an hour of war in those islands. There has not been one instance of resistance to civil process. The forms of law are guarded, not by bayonets in the hands of white men, but by bayonets in the hands of emancipated slaves. [Applause.] The only complaint is, that the negro

[Applanes.] The only complaint is, that the negro-will not work for the white man; he finds better employ ment at home. The only complaint is, that the former slave population is so shrewd, so thrifty, with so much force hought, that, as in our Western States, Iowa and Wisconain, you cannot find men to hire. Men have the brains to work for themselves; and the English planter cries out to the Government, as the farmers of the Western States cry out to the civilized world. We have wealth, better, but our neighbors are so forc-handed and independent, we cannot hir anybody to work our land. Give us laborers!" That fact, which proves the advancing, essential prosperity of the Western States, proves, in the same way, the west-grounded prosperity of the laboring classes of the West findles. The real complaint never has been that the black man would not work. The complaint has been, "He can work for himself to so much better advantage, that we cannot get anybody to work at a shilling a day."

shilling a day."

Again: England exports to these islands, I may Again: England exports to these islands, I may sarely say, double—perhaps I might say, four times—the amount of manufactured articles that she did in the days of Slavery. England never sells without getting her pay for it. No man can pay without work; and if those emancipated slaves buy two or four dollars' worth now, where they bought one before, either they had laid up an immense capital during the slave time, or else they have worked well for it since. [Applaines.]

the slave time, or else they have worked well for it since. [Applaine.]
Such is the lesson of to-day. What are the great elements of national prosperity? They are, law contensedly obeyed, himbs intelligently, successfully industrious. No British ministry has ever, for twenty odd years, looked into the face of rebellion in the British West Indies. There has been no time when there was not a greater demand for laborers than there was supply. There has been no moment when two looks in England were not kept sative to supply the demands of the West Indies for one before. And if to that you add the moral element of the question, marriage, education, religious institutions, have been quadrupled, at the expense and by the care of the former shaves.

former slaves.

That is the picture which has been held up to our country for twenty-five years. What is the use of recurring to it? It is no longer within our reach. We omitted to seize the opportunity—it is gone! Thirry years ago, in Eogland, when Lord Brougham was advocating the emancipation of the slaves. I remember he used with great effect the trite classical story of the sylii who came to the Roman king with nine books for sain, represented as indispensable to the salety of Rome. She named her privat—the proud king waved it aside. The cybil left, burned three of the books, and returned, offering six at the same cost. The couldest king waved her a second time aside. She went, and returned again with three, still for the same price. And then Rome bought the racred pledge of her safety, diminished to one third, at the same sacrifice. Twenty years ago, Got set us the example of peaceful, moral emancipation, by ordinary force of law. We dashed it aside. He offers us now, at the same cost, emancipation at the month of the cannon—nothing else.

The lessen of to-day is not for us; we must seek it further. Far off, beyond those islands, rests the Queen of the Antilles. So, Domingo, Her eranneipation was different. The races had rushed to arms, Blood flowed in torreats. England was about to investe the idead. Government, unshed to the extremity. That is the picture which has been held up to our

blood flowed in torrents. England was about to in-vade the island. Government, pushed to the extremity, at mideight the sovereignty of the realm supplied from its grasp, in despair, as a means of keeping hold of its territory, proclaimed engacepation. It was won in territory, proclaimed emancipation. It will blood and fire. Half the cities were barn every writer floated with blood; the slave gearanty of his emancipation in the blood thousand Frenchmen, sent to subdue him. only leason loit for us to-day—this; how far short of S. Domine o can the Government stop? What is the policy that may save us from that last extremity of bloody emanengation? The British model is gone. The only question for us is, how far short can we stop of St. Domingo?

The only question for us is, how far short can we stop of St. Domingo?

There are two or three mathods before as. The first is—and this most men flatter themselves to be possible—we can conquer the South; we can keep the Union as it was. I deem that a dream, [Applianse.] I hold it just this side of lunacy—nothing more. The old Union of 'Si is gone beyond recovery. [Cheers.] No million of men in arms can bring it back again. I do not know that I was ever found depreciating the counge of the South. I have held that, in the nine-teenth century, the age of money, it would be impossible for a Southern empire, from political and economical reasons, to survive—they would be starved out. I hold that opinion still. But I believe I never have doubted the personal courage and intense carnestness of the Southern States. I stand to day exactly where I have stood. I know nothing of the fature but by the pers. Poland, trodden under the local of an empire whose resources are boundless, is still Poland, in the pest. Poland, troaden under the face of an empire whose resources are boundless, is still Poland, in arms. Hungary, crushed by the weight of half Europe on her head, is still Hungary, determined to be free. And Italy, with six centuries of demornlization, has still strangled the purpose of the French Emperor with one hand, and Austria and Russia with the other,

It is fally, united and free. [Loud cheers.]

I believe that the five or six millions of Englishmen esteing south of Mason and Dixon's line have hearts a bold and wills as determined as Italy, Hungary, or as bold and wills as determined as Italy, Humary, or Poland; and this nation, in a mere fight of white men and white men, will write her history a copy of the Russian history as to Poland, the Austrian history as to Hungary, and the Italian history, if she goes on to fight as she does to-day. The past proves it; and it recems to me that every thoughtful man must see it. At any rate, such will be the picture of the next ten years. I am well aware that the South has not yet fared to meet the North face to face in open field and dared to meet the North Ince to nach how a load and fair fight, or at least whenever she has done so, she has been beaten. Witness Kansas and Western Virginia. But for all this, I hold the South deeply in earnest, and able in open fight on by guerilla to drag on the war many years.

But that is not the only question. Foreign countries watch us. England and France watch us. England and France watch us.

watch us. Engiand and France watch us. Engiand has no purpose nester her heart than to cripple and undermine the manufacturing and commercial supremacy of the North. How can she do it? By robbing her of one half of the Union. By seizing the opportunity to plant a rival State at her side. That State, with the underhand support of English money and English arms, can take Alexico for her sight wing, and English arms, can take Alexico for her sight wing, and English arms, can take Alexico for her "ght wing, and Cuba for her left, and then, with some eighteen millions of inhabitatis, holding the black population in chains, she will be one of the best customers that Lancashire has. How much would the British government do to found and uphold such a State! She would do everything. And I do not believe in any such virtue in the middle classes of Great Britain as would rebuke very severely the administration for the useful crime of acknowledging such a confederacy. For I remember China and India. If, therefore, the way lasts two or three years, it is not a war with the For I remember China and India. If, therefore, the war lasts two or three years, it is not a war with the Southern States alone; it is probably a war with the Southern States, supported openly or by stealth by England; specially if the death of Lonis Napoleon should free England from fear of French interference or invasion: when, by the time that happens, possibly there may be a fourth party in the play.

The slave may take arms in his own hands, and instead of being a counter on this chees-board, he may be a player in the game. When that comes, emancipation is to be a hard work, wrang from the bloodiest civil war known to history. Whether it is to come from a divided Union, and afterward the failure of the Southern Confederacy to sustain itself, or whether it is to come from the indominable rage of these Northern

to relieve herself of the difficulty which created the war.

Mr. Whiting's letter (Hon. N. H.) complains that England does not sympathize with us. We have no right to the sympathy of England. [Hear, hear.] You and I, near at hard, with our eyes fixed on the crists, may dimly disearn through the cloud that emancipation is inevitable, spite of men and perties. But three thousand miles off, ignorant of the heady currents that confuse our national perition, why should England sympathize with your Government, which marks its first step in the war by the return of slaves, and a pledge to put down insurrections? [Applanse.] I should blash for Great Britain if she sympathized with such an Administration. My lips would be the last to ask her for one word of sympathy for such a Government. What does England know? She knows only that, under our, to an Englisman, utterly incomprehensible Federal Government, there has arisen, between different sections of the country, a dispute as to certain different sections of the country, a dispute as to certain arms generate of the civil force. She cannot put her hand into the disordered machine intelligently, and therefore she keeps it out. I think she does wisely; I

hand into the discretered muchine intelligently, and therefore she keeps it out. I think she does wisely; I think she does well.

Do not misunderstand me while I speak thus of England. It is from no idea of the high character or lofty motives of the English Government. It is the most selfish of all European governments, guided by the lowest and most interested horives; and the same is true, to some extent, of her people. But we have no chaim to the sympathy of England. Neither have we a right to victory—none at all. The Government does not organize victory. I will tell you when, in my opinion, we shall be entitled to victory. When one single Seccesion spy, traitor, or plate has been punished [loud applause]; when the seal of Government cisapprobation has been set on one single person wishin their power who has betrayed the Union. [Applause.] John Brown rebelled, it is claimed, against the laws of Virginia. He was hang at Charlestown. The Government said, Amen! The Government has had in its grasp at least lifty, if not a hundred, ten times deeper dyed in the guilt, if guilt it be, of resisting the laws of the Union, and she has dismissed them all!

Why do they not hang a pirate! Because Jefferson Davis says he will retailiste; and they save the life of some prisoner at Richmond by pardoning a pirate or a try. [Hear, hear.]

When the world doubted whether the United States of America, in the Revolution, were in earnest, Washington hung Andre. He begged to be sho', as a

When the world doubted whether the United States of America, in the Revolution, were in earnest, Washington hung Andre. He begged to be shot, as a soldier; and Washington replied—"By nations, spies are hung. I would cheerfully moderate the punishment, and accede to your wishes; but I must prove to the world, in your person, that this is a nation, and has its rights." [Apphase.] And Andre was mang. His inte settled the American Revolution. England knew it was not rebels, but a nation, with which she dealt; and she acknowledged our independence as much in consequence of that act as the surrender of Cornwallis. What the Government needs to-say in to prove its earnestness—to prove that it actually holds these rebels traitors. The Government needs to-say in to prove its earnestness—to prove that it actually holds these rebels traitors. The Government heads to say in to prove its earnestness—from Bull Ram wasted upon by the ladies of Washington, and furnished with every luxury, while its troops want food, is not worthy of victory. When were traitors in any other capital waited upon by such attendants, or buoyed up with such respect?

I speak of these things, because the momentous I speak of these things, because the momentous hours of this Summer are to decide what is to be the exit out of this war. To-day Government stands strong enough in the power and enthusiasm of the North, strong enough in the fear or forbearance of Europe, to write on her banner Eduacitation, and so make it impossible that any English Administration should acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. [Applause,] Let her delay it, let that Government once advance to break the blockade or acknowledge the Confederacy, and the step is too late. Then we must carry Emmachagation if at all, in deflance of England. We carry the convenience of the confederacy with her avantation and with her help. This cipation, if at all, in defance of England. We carry
it now with her sympathy and with her help. This
Summer is to create a public opinion, which, on the
opening of Congress in December, is to dreauthen the
Administration's hands up to this limit of National
vigor and like. If we float rudderless, let the South
attention herself into a long war, let the North settle
down to an indifference which compels the Government to recruit by drufting, not by volunteers—the
moment we get settled to that, we accept the problem
of St. Dennings. We write our history on one of no near two get restred to that, we accept the problem of St. Domango. We write our listory on one of two leaves. Two nations—bitter civil war on the borders—constant conflict; irruption from our own soil to interfere with the Slave States—channels of trade changed, disordered, choked—Mexican civilization

Or we write it on another page—Northern determi-nation, resolved, spite of England, spite of the South, spite of defent, spite of pecuniary cost, to carry the stars and stripes to the Gulf, and emancionic every stars and stripes to the Gulf, and emanciane every slave they cover. [Loud applanse.] One or the other. This Sammer, the problem is not bait so difficult. Now the slave watches our banner, counting it regal of his redemption—waiting, longing, expecting, to throw his weight into our scale. Let him see that army penetrate the South under orders to allow no fugitive slave within its lines, and with commanders who return such to their masters, their spirits droop, their purpose dies away. Instead of warm friends, we have sullen, disappointed foes. Now, we advance have sullen, disappointed foez. Now, we advance into the South with four million of the people on our side. What a strength, even if no one of up arms! With the slightest encouragement, they are active on our side. They judge us by acts, not words. Six months may confuse, discourage and alienate them into sullen distrust.

Now, Wall street cries out, "We cannot afford to risk bankruptey again by being citizens of a Union with one Slave State in it. "Tell them of Disunion as sure one Slave's again by being citizens of a same soon, in a dozen years, to result in emancipation and bankruptey: Wall street replies, "Yes, but that dozen years is my harvest. Let the future take care of itself. Disunion risks the question whether New-York shall be the commercial capital of the continent for the next fifteen years. At present, with channels of commerce worn as now, I make twenty thousand dellars a year. What may come with Disunion, I know not. From that heady tumult, another man may come up swimming on the tepmast wave. For me, my purpose is to make dollars, ust as I have, and for that I demand emmelpation to the Gulf, to save all risk of such wars as this, and I want it now, to insure New-York's being the connecreial capital of the continent, beyond dispute, in my time."

States, determined that, through seas of blood, no matter how deep, the stars and stripes shall float to the Gulf, I do not know; but, surely, it will come from the bloodiest war that history has known for his century. For it is impossible that this war should endure three years or probably two, without the interference of European Governments, and probably of the clave. It is almost impossible that this war should endure three years, without great probablity of the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy by certain portions of the Northern States. I know the ranger, and price, and determination of the Northern States. I know the ranger, and price, and determination of the Northern States. I know the ranger, and price, and determination of the Northern States. I know the major, and price, and determination of the Northern States. I know the miles of half a nillino of volunteers have been upon our hands—those very hands caply and idle—for support, when no greater progress is made than sense to be now in the conflict, how long will the North find that the better policy is submission, and aubmit.

Mark you? I have no fear of the failare of ultimate or ancipation. God has broken up the fountains of this nation, and the clave is to be shuken out of this nation, and the clave is to be shuken out of this nation, and the clave is to be shuken out of this nation, and the clave is to be shuken out of this nation, and the clave is to be shuken out of this nation; and the clave is to be shuken out of this nation; and the clave is to be shuken out of this nation; and the clave is to be shuken out of this nation; and the clave is to be shuken out of this nation; and the clave is to be shuken out of this nation; and the clave is to be shuken out of this nation; and the clave is to be shuken out of this nation; and the clave is to be shuken out of this nation; and the clave is to be shuken out of the nation to the hund North, night berselt, in despair, free the slaves, and writing "Kannelastion" on her than, applied in the the guilt of slave hunding that a few years wash away their borror for it—that Massachusetta looks on their possion with such craven dread as to fee for all to hands red with the blood of pitiable, helpless bondmen. Girt with a million of free men and women, I do not yet so despair of the Commonwealth. And if I did, I would rather see the Stars and Stripes bow to the Palmetto than see them held up by men known in the past only as clave-hunters, and who, for aught the public know, stand ready to hunt claves again. Such mea are symbols. When your Governor helds them up to public respect, he confuses and damoralizes the moral sense of the State.

profer respect, he contacts and demoratives the moral sense of the State.

If, during that bitter week, while the city rained causes on us, and, at this Marshal's bidding markets were levelled at our breasts because we obeyen the plainest of God's laws, some one had said to us. Within ten years, one of the foremost of your little hand shall be Governor of the State, and, as such shall give to that man, without claiming a public world of extraordiographs. word of acknowledgment or recentance, one of the nighest offices in a war whose cause and justification that Governor well knew to be, that it is a war for the slave, should we not all have indigenally exclaimed, it is any one of us a dog, that he should do this

shave, should we not all have indigosorily exclaimed,
"Is any one of us a dog, that he should do this
thing?"

I know some of you may be disposed to look at this
question from a broader sinud-point. You may be interested in the Union, the old historic associations; I
am not. At least, to-day I am not. To-day belongs
to the negro. To-day belongs to the slave. History
has consecrated it for his use. Whatever question we
discuss to-day, we should discuss as the slave looks at
it—from no other stand-point. It is not for us, at least
on the First of August, to plan for the perpetuity of
civil institutions. This day belongs to the problem
and the metwod of emancipation, I demand of the
Government, therefore, it not an immediate avoward
the purpose of emancipation, at least this: When a
usan enters the lines of Gen. Scott ser Gen. Buther's
division, what is he? Congress, the Republican party, its leaders, have all declared that the Constitution
of the United States knows nothing of property in
man. When we arged you to declare that Constitution "a covenant with death, and an agreement with
hell," you replied, "It knows the black man only as
a person." You know that every one of you. That
is the argument of Mr. Summer; that is the claim of
Mr. Giddings. All the Republican policy is founced
upon it. The Government has constantly refused to
pay for slaves lost in war, denying its right to view
them as property.

Whea that black man enters Gen. Butler's camp, he

pay for slaves lost in war, denying ite right to view them as property.

When that black man enters Gen. Butler's camp, he calls him, by a lawyer's stratagem, "contraband of war." Then he is property; for only property can be contraband. It was a convenient resource for the occasion. It was a benevolent dodge. I thank him for it. [Applance.] I am thankful for the shrewd, ingenious turn of the Middlesex lawyer, that saved 350 elseves. But that te hnical distinction is not broad enough to hold a government. In technical language, unless you repudente the whole policy of the Government, and specially the platform of the successful party, "it won't hold water." There is nothing in it, properly speaking, unless we are right, and then you have no right in the Government. On the whole accorded construction of the deminant political party, there is no ground for it. At any rate, it is only a specious, ingenious technicality, wholly unfit for a great people to rest thereon a national question like this.

That black man enters the camp. Weat is the only fact that Gen. Butler knows in regard to him? This He was just now outside cour lines; he is now inside. That is all he knows. He was outside either as a

fact that Gen. Butler knows in regard to him? This He was just now outside oor lines; he is now inside. That is all he knows. He was outside either as a friend or as an enemy. It he was a friend, he comes here to be protected, and, if he will fight, to be armed. If he was an enemy, he comes here to be impriseded, and if he has fought, to be hanged. The Government of the United States is bound so to regard the black. There is no judge to sit under the Fugitive Slave is w, and find out whether that black man was a days. There is no court sitting in the camp to decide it; there is no authority there competent to settle it. He is a man, with the marks of manhood God mas given him. He is capable of firing a masket, and is, therefore, either to be armed and used, or imprisoned and punished.

Punished.
Let the Government of the United States say, Let the Government of the United States say, through its Lieut. Gen. Scott, or through its Secre sty of War, to the various generals of division: "What we shall do in the future with Slavery, we know not; the future will shape itself; but every man, thack or white, that enters our lines, hang him or arm him." [Applause.] When they have said it, there is no Appliance.] When they have said it, there is no longer Slavery in the Commonwealth of Viginia. The moment they have said it, wherever the Stars and Stripes float, liberty surrounds them. The moment they have said it, ours is an army advancing into a country where one-half of the population is on our side—men, women and children. That is one-balf the

side-men, women and children. That is one-sail to victory. The moment we have said it, the South knows the vigor of the North has touched the point of efficiency. I ask that of the Government, leaving Congress to shape its future.

Then I ask this further, that they shall clear all the public offices of Secession spies. There is sitting at this moment—mark you? Carlestown still exist, with its sky almost yet bearing the shadow of that whether the same way for breaking his allegiance. with its sky almost yet bearing the shadow of the gibbet whereen hung a man for breaking his allegians to the Government of the United States—there is sting at this moment, within one hundred miles of it, it the City of Washington, a Committee of the House Representatives, to find out the number of men in the public offices who have refused to take the cath of allegiance. "The number!" Why, there ough not be one there. Instead of a Committee to find out to hundred of traitors, that Hanga of Representative number of traitors, that House of Representative should have memorialized the President to remove any Secretary who had in his employ one man was had refused to take the oath of aflegiance. [Lond ap-

plause.]

I believe, therefore, that the Government should assume what I said in regard to the blacks: Every man that enters the lines, arm him or punish him. And in regard to the public offices, empty Wassington of every man, woman and child who will not take the oath of allegiance—every one probably disloyal [Cheers.] Until that is done, this war is a bloody have. The Government is not fighting; they are only playing with bloody counters—with the lives of 38,000 men. Maps just finished in Wassington found in the tents of the Rebels! The plan of the campaign known to be in possession of the staff of the opposite army! Out of such a nest, no army should be sent. We have a right to resk this of the Government. Were is horrible. No government, no mere form, is weather the staff of the opposite to resk this of the Government.

years is my har vest. Let the future take care of itself. Disturbon ricks the question whether New-York shall be the commercial capital of the continent for the next fifteen years. At present, with channels of commerce worn as now, I make tweaty thousand deltars a year. What may come with Disturbon, I know not. From that heady tunntly, another man may come up avitating on the tepmast wave. For me, my purpose is to make dollars, just as I have, and for that I demand emancipation to the Gulf, to save all risk of such wars as this, and I want it now, toinsure New-York's being the commercial capital of the continent, beyond dispute, in my time.

Now, the North, like a race-horse, spurns pain, blood, death itself, in its herce enthosiasm. Twelve months of enforce idences and utter poverty may shift the andor of the masses. Now, therefore, is the appear millistone, Anti-Plavery principle the lower; between the two, Jefferson Davis may be ground to powder. The Slave holds himself ready, pressing for an opportunity; the North is, to a great extent, a unit. Let the Government seize the auspicious moment. They tell us they are ready to bey public opision. Yee, but one word from them, one act, will largely help to form it we claim, no matter what his position or his courage, with public rebuile that fails on the great question of the hour, I acknowledge the courage of Col. Cowdin; I were to visit every man, no matter what his position or his courage, with public rebuile that fails on the great question of the hour, I acknowledge the courage of Col. Cowdin; I were to wish was selected and any beginned to the covered from need to forw with laurely being the rebuile rebuile that fails on the great question of the both these respects; but never, until in the face of the American people he takes back the net, though he be covered from need to forw with laurels will forgot that, without local and the proper serveries of will, was of this tower that set, even and the great question of the both these respects; but never until in